

MOOSE JAW TIMES.

VOL. VIII.—NO. 14.

MOOSE JAW, N. W. T., FRIDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1896.

\$1.50 PER ANNUM

BUSINESS CARDS.

Under this head Business Cards not exceeding one inch, ten dollars per annum.

W. M. GRAYSON, Barrister, Advocate, Conveyancer, Notary Public, Etc. Office Main St. Moose Jaw, N. W. T. Agent for the Canada Northwest Land Company, Limitation, and the Trustees of Moose Jaw Town Site.

J. G. GORDON, Barrister, Advocate, Etc. Agent for the Manitoba and North West Loan Co. Office, High St. Moose Jaw, N. W. T.

C. JOHNSTONE, Barrister, Advocate, Etc. Office: Cor. South Ry. & Ross Sts., Regina.

R. TURNBULL, M.D., C.M. High St. Moose Jaw, N. W. T.

DR. J. B. BATHURST, D.D.S. 22nd St. Moose Jaw, N. W. T.

DR. J. B. BATHURST, D.D.S. 22nd St. Moose Jaw, N. W. T.

DR. J. B. BATHURST, D.D.S. 22nd St. Moose Jaw, N. W. T.

DR. J. B. BATHURST, D.D.S. 22nd St. Moose Jaw, N. W. T.

DR. J. B. BATHURST, D.D.S. 22nd St. Moose Jaw, N. W. T.

DR. J. B. BATHURST, D.D.S. 22nd St. Moose Jaw, N. W. T.

DR. J. B. BATHURST, D.D.S. 22nd St. Moose Jaw, N. W. T.

DR. J. B. BATHURST, D.D.S. 22nd St. Moose Jaw, N. W. T.

DR. J. B. BATHURST, D.D.S. 22nd St. Moose Jaw, N. W. T.

DR. J. B. BATHURST, D.D.S. 22nd St. Moose Jaw, N. W. T.

DR. J. B. BATHURST, D.D.S. 22nd St. Moose Jaw, N. W. T.

DR. J. B. BATHURST, D.D.S. 22nd St. Moose Jaw, N. W. T.

DR. J. B. BATHURST, D.D.S. 22nd St. Moose Jaw, N. W. T.

DR. J. B. BATHURST, D.D.S. 22nd St. Moose Jaw, N. W. T.

DR. J. B. BATHURST, D.D.S. 22nd St. Moose Jaw, N. W. T.

DR. J. B. BATHURST, D.D.S. 22nd St. Moose Jaw, N. W. T.

DR. J. B. BATHURST, D.D.S. 22nd St. Moose Jaw, N. W. T.

DR. J. B. BATHURST, D.D.S. 22nd St. Moose Jaw, N. W. T.

DR. J. B. BATHURST, D.D.S. 22nd St. Moose Jaw, N. W. T.

DR. J. B. BATHURST, D.D.S. 22nd St. Moose Jaw, N. W. T.

DR. J. B. BATHURST, D.D.S. 22nd St. Moose Jaw, N. W. T.

DR. J. B. BATHURST, D.D.S. 22nd St. Moose Jaw, N. W. T.

DR. J. B. BATHURST, D.D.S. 22nd St. Moose Jaw, N. W. T.

DR. J. B. BATHURST, D.D.S. 22nd St. Moose Jaw, N. W. T.

DR. J. B. BATHURST, D.D.S. 22nd St. Moose Jaw, N. W. T.

DR. J. B. BATHURST, D.D.S. 22nd St. Moose Jaw, N. W. T.

DR. J. B. BATHURST, D.D.S. 22nd St. Moose Jaw, N. W. T.

DR. J. B. BATHURST, D.D.S. 22nd St. Moose Jaw, N. W. T.

Aberdeen House

UNDER NEW MANAGEMENT

I wish to inform the people of Moose Jaw and the general public that I have assumed control of the Aberdeen House and in future it will be run under my management. The building has been thoroughly renovated and kalsomined throughout and furnished in first class style. No pains will be spared to make the Aberdeen the best boardinghouse in town.

D. D. MacLEOD.

NEW BUTCHER SHOP

I take this opportunity of informing the people of Moose Jaw and district, that I have opened up a new butcher shop in the premises lately occupied by Mr. D. McMillan, and will constantly have on hand a large stock of all kinds of fresh and cured meats, which will be sold at the lowest possible prices. Fish and game in season. Hoping you will favor me with a call and a share of your patronage, I am

Yours truly,
J. H. SMITH.
Sept. 1st, '96.

Preserve Me!

That was what our Plums said to the cook when she open the basket. Our first carload arrived last week and are all gone, but we have secured another lot which will be sold at equally low prices for cash only. We have also on hand a fresh stock of crab apples, peaches, pears, grapes, and all kinds of preserving fruit.

.....**Thos. Healey.**
Headquarters for Confectionery.

MUSIC

Mrs. M. L. Shaw (Medalist)
Teacher of Piano, Organ or Guitar.

Pupil of Prof. Veitze and Zeigler, of New York; also of Carl Stissing, of Cologne, Germany; desires to inform the citizens of Moose Jaw and surrounding country, that she is prepared to teach the piano, organ or guitar. Rudiments of music theoretically taught in all its branches.

Terms: \$6.00 per quarter of 20 half-hour lessons, two per week, on piano or organ. \$8.00 per quarter of half-hour lessons, once per week, on guitar. The one-half to be paid on completion of one-half quarter. For further particulars apply to

Mrs. M. L. Shaw.

WAGHORN'S GUIDE TO TRAVEL AND BUSINESS 50c (y)

CUSTOMERS

ARE INVITED

To inspect our new arrivals for this week.

Quite the newest thing in ladies' jackets from \$3.50 up. Ladies' waterproofs worth \$2.50 for \$1.50.

Ladies' tweed ulsters, tams, feather boas, dress trimmings. 8-4 flannel sheeting, white and grey, 75c. per yard.

Cashmere and kid gloves—black & tan, laced & buttoned. Grey flannels from 12½ cts. up to 35 cts. per yard.

Fancy flannels for shirting, Kersey flannels.

Flannelettes—prices ranging from 5 cts. up.

Flannelette Embroidery, Laces and Edgings.

Flannelette Skirtings for 12½ and 15 cts.

Tweeds for boyswear, great variety of patterns and prices.

Call and see our new goods, we will be pleased to show you through and quote prices.

T. W. Robinson.

LUMBER

I am now unloading cars and prepared, with a full stock of lumber and building material to meet the requirements of the town and district.

Owing to the restricted credit of the past year being a disappointing than the "indiscriminate distribution" of former years, there will be no further.

CREDIT

...All accounts are now... closed....

Prices will be kept low as possible and every effort made to serve the public.

H. McDOUGALL.

July 30th, 1896.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

IMPORTANT MOTION OUTLINED BY MR. ROSS.

Hot Debate on the New School Bill—Scrip for Half-Breeds Born Before 1885—The Legal Profession and Other Matters Discussed.

TUESDAY, Sept. 29th.

After reading the speech from the throne as reported in last week's issue, His Honor retired, Speaker Betts taking the chair.

He formally announced the resignation by Mr. Oliver of the seat for Edmonton, and the election to the vacancy of Mr. M. McCauley.

The new member was then introduced to the Speaker by Premier Haultain; after shaking hands he was conducted to a seat amid applause.

Mr. Haultain introduced a bill, and it was read a first time, to amend and consolidate as amended an ordinance respecting schools.

On motion of Mr. Haultain, seconded by Mr. Ross, committees were appointed as follows: Select Committee, composed of Messrs. Brett, Reid, Brown, Ininger, Haultain and Ross; to prepare and report a draft of an address in reply to the speech of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor.

Special committee, consisting of Messrs. Dill, Tims, Mowat, Mitchell, Knowling, Haultain and Ross, to prepare and report a list of members to compose the select standing committees, namely: Standing orders and library, public accounts, printing, agriculture, municipal law, law amendments, education.

Mr. Haultain laid on the table of the House the correspondence and other papers referred to in the speech from the throne.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 30th.

Mr. Sutherland presented a petition of the Reeve and Council of the Municipality of Fort Qu'Appelle praying for legislation for the disorganization of the municipality.

Mr. Haultain moved the second reading of the School Bill. In doing so he spoke at some length, explaining that it was the bill introduced and finally passed through the House at its last session, but owing to certain circumstances, which he presumed were related in full in the correspondence already laid on the table, the bill did not become law, so that it became necessary to again introduce the same legislation.

Mr. Boucher moved that the bill be not read the second time, because he knew well that his district (Batoche) would suffer. He asked the privilege to have something to say in committee.

Mr. Brett said there were a few things he would like to notice in the second reading. If objection was not raised in committee he would reserve any criticisms he might have.

Mr. Haultain replied that he expected a very large scope for amendment to be allowed in committee of the whole, but he thought they should draw very strict lines between what might be called the larger question of principle respecting the bill and the question of detail. In order to allow the hon. member for Batoche to decide upon what he wanted to do, either to oppose the second reading, or to reserve certain objections for committee, he would ask that the second reading stand over until the following day.

THURSDAY, Oct. 1st.

Mr. J. P. Dill asked why the \$20.00 paid on behalf of petitioners, against the granting of a liquor license in Wolsley, had not been refunded, and explained that under the ordinance the deposit should be returned if the petitioners were successful.

The Premier admitted that the money had not been refunded, but he was not in a position to give the reason. He promised to do so at some future time.

The following bills were read a first time: Respecting factors and agents; respecting the sales of goods; to amend the law respecting the legal profession; to amend the marriage ordinance.

A motion to introduce a bill to amend "The Irrigation District Ordinance" was withdrawn, pending the arrival of the member for Calgary, who was greatly interested in the question.

Mr. J. H. Ross had a motion on the paper to appoint a select committee for the purpose of drafting a memorial to the Governor-General in Council setting forth the financial and constitutional position of the Assembly, the amendments which should be made to the North-West act to secure full powers, and the basis upon which the subsidy should be determined. He said that such an important motion

ought to receive the consideration of every member of the House; and he should like every member to have an opportunity of examining the question and becoming better seized of the views of the Executive on the question. He would therefore ask that the question be left over until Monday.—Agreed.

The debate on the second reading of the bill to amend and consolidate the ordinance relating to schools was resumed.

Mr. C. E. Boucher, Batoche, moved an amendment to the effect that the provisions of the bill in regard to the council of public instruction as to the appointment of inspectors were contrary to the spirit of the North-West Territories Act affecting the rights of the Roman Catholic minority. He said it was not necessary to introduce any controversial matter. It was a fact, however, that there were schools in settlements where French was the only language spoken, and when the inspector came around he could speak English only. He thought that for such districts there should be inspectors who could speak both languages. (Hear, hear.)

It was unfair to Roman Catholics or to any other denomination, that those who did not understand the language of the people should be sent to inspect their schools. He asked for this concession not as a matter of privilege, but as a matter of justice.

Premier Haultain said he did not wish to enter into any long argument on the point raised. The question was discussed last year and the opinion of the House and of the public was distinctly crystallized by what was on the statute book. Of course, they could all understand that annual complaints and attacks upon their school system upon such lines would be made. Their system, however, was one of uniformity—uniform inspection, uniform qualification and uniform training of teachers. He need not take up the time of the House in discussing the system. It was the system they were maintaining. The grants of public money under public control, could be obtained only when such uniform inspection was made. As to teachers, good education was the standard whether they were Roman Catholics or Protestants. That was the plan they had gone on and the success of their schools had proved that it was a wise course. He believed that the House and the country approved the system, as the system alone under which public money would be granted and the schools carried on. (Cheers.)

Mr. D. Maloney (St. Albert), as second of the amendment, urged that the House should take time to consider the question. As far as the inspection was concerned there was not much kick, but he did object to the obstacles placed in the way of obtaining teachers. The hon. member repeated his statement of the previous day, about eleven schools being without teachers. The grades, he said, might not be too high for Protestant schools about such places as Regina, but they were for the Catholic schools in his district. Coming back to the question of inspectors, he said there was not a Roman Catholic inspector in the Territories, and he thought they were entitled to have one. He also endorsed the statement that an inspector who could speak French should be sent to settlements where that was the only language spoken. Indeed he was going to ask the council of education why there could not be a normal school for the Catholics as well as for the other denominations. The fact of the matter was they had too much bill and he would say cut it down.

Dr. Brett, Banff, said that if the statements made by the mover and second of the amendment were correct, and doubtless they were, he would like it to be understood that in voting for the second reading he must not be understood to be disregarding their views. If anything was being proposed that was in contravention of the North-West Territories act it ought to be looked to, and on the understanding that there would be scope to do this in committee of the whole, he would support the second reading.

Mr. J. H. Ross thought the hon. member for Banff (Dr. Brett) ought to declare distinctly whether or not he was in favor of the bill or whether for the question raised by the amendment. The present was the proper time to take objection. The hon. member knew very well he could not do so after he had accepted the principle of the bill.

The Premier said that in regard to the statement of Mr. Maloney about the eleven closed schools, he (Mr. Haultain) had just required at the education department and found there were five schools only that were closed

and two of these had been closed for two years. This did not mean they were closed for want of teachers. He might say that with regard to certificated teachers the department had not strictly enforced the regulations in districts that were peculiarly situated. The policy had been always to take into consideration the circumstances of each individual case, e.g., if a school was far removed from a settlement, or if it were for half-breeds or for all French—in every case allowances were made and concessions granted. As regarded what had been said about the standard being too high, that was not an argument that would commend itself to the house. (Applause.)

Mr. Maloney reiterated his statement as to the eleven schools and gave their names.

Mr. C. A. Magrath (Lethbridge), referring to the statement that no inspector was a Roman Catholic, asked that it be publicly stated whether there was any provision against Roman Catholics being appointed inspectors.

The Premier replied certainly not, in any sense. The department did not know any religion in the matter, and so far as the department was concerned the question would never be raised. They never asked to what church an inspector went on Sunday, or what were his religious views. On one occasion, on account of peculiar circumstances, it was thought advisable that a Roman Catholic should be appointed, but one with the necessary qualification could not be found.

The House then voted: For the amendment 22, against 22.

Mr. J. P. Dill raised a point about the duties of the inspectors not being set forth in the bill. The Premier replied that it was much better such details be left to the department rather than introduced into and so encumber an ordinance.

The bill was read a second time and the House adjourned.

MONDAY, Oct. 5th.

On the motion of Mr. Boucher (Batoche) a resolution passed to the effect that scrip should be paid to half-breeds in the North-West Territories born before 1885, and that the Federal Government be requested to issue the same immediately.

Mr. Clark-kill, of Battleford, urged that the Dominion Government take steps to prohibit the half-breeds from assigning the same to speculators.

The bill to amend the law respecting the legal profession passed through committee. The amendments were: (1) Students to have preliminary qualifications at commencement of terms. (2) Giving a judge the option instead of suspending an advocate, of referring the matter to the court in banc. (3) Giving a judge power in certain cases instead of striking an advocate off the rolls to suspend him temporarily.

On the school ordinance, an amendment by Mr. Clark-kill, to make six years instead of five the minimum age for school pupils, was warmly discussed at some length and ultimately postponed for further consideration. On the clause establishing separate schools, Reed, of Prince Albert, moved that no person should be assessed to support a separate school without his consent.

Premier Haultain reluctantly opposed the amendment, because he agreed with the spirit, but the Assembly was bound by the North-West Territories Act, in which was the most exact, iron clause ever framed by the ingenuity of man, and that clause they must carry out. Under it the minority had a right to assess. He, therefore, counselled the withdrawal of the amendment and suggested that the opinion of the House could be taken after the bill had passed through the committee. The amendment was accordingly withdrawn, the clause agreed to and progress reported.

Saltcoats Cottage Hospital.

Saltcoats hospital was opened by Lieutenant-Governor Mackintosh on the 23rd ult. His Honor arrived on a special train and a mounted escort accompanied him to the Vicarage, where he lunched with the Vicar, Rev. T. A. Teitelbaum. The hospital was formally opened at 2 p.m., the Lieut. Governor in his speech congratulating north-east Assinibois on the rapidity with which the hospital building had been erected. Speeches were also made by the Vicar and Mr. Eakin, M. L. A. After inspection of the building a levee was held. Afterwards the Lieutenant-Governor attended a concert in the Agricultural hall, and took tea at the Vicarage. It was a splendid day and the opening was a great success, a large amount being collected for the hospital.

WAGHORN'S GUIDE AT BOOKSTORE 50

YOU'LL FIND IT IN WAGHORN'S GUIDE

MARQUIS DE MEROSAILLES' WAGER

Upon this the princess, assuming an air of great carelessness, walked down from the room where she was, and found her brother, sitting still in his boots, and drinking wine; and she said: "Monsieur de Merosailles has taken his leave, then?"

"Then so, madam," rejoined Rudolf. "Then she broke into a fierce attack on the marquis, and on her brother also; for a man, said she, is known by his friends, and what a man must Rudolf be to have a friend like the Marquis de Merosailles!"

"Most brothers," she said, in fiery temper, "would make him answer for what he has done with his life. But you laugh—may I dare say you had a hand in it?"

As to this last charge the prince had the discretion to say nothing; he chose rather to answer the first part of what she said, and shrugged his shoulders again, rejoined: "The fool saves me the trouble, for he has gone off to kill himself!"

"To kill himself!" she said, half-incredulous, but also half-believing, because of the marquis's gloomy looks, and dark clothes.

"To kill himself," repeated Rudolf. "For, in the first place, you are angry, so he cannot live, and in the second, he has behaved like a rogue, so he cannot live; and in the third, you are so lovely, sister, that he cannot live; and in the first, second, and third places, he is a fool, so he cannot live!"

"And finally," she said, "he has a flag of wine with every sign of ill-humor in his manner."

He is well dead, she cried. "Oh, as you say," said she. "He is not the first brave man who has died on your account," and he rose and strolled out of the room very sulkily, for he had a great many things to say to Merosailles, and had no patience with men who let love make dead bones of them.

The Princess Osa, being thus left alone, sat for a little while in deep thought. There rose before her mind the picture of Monsieur de Merosailles riding mournfully through the gloom of the forest to his death; and although his conduct had been all, and more than all, that she had called it, yet it seemed hard that he should die for it. Moreover, if he now in truth felt what he had before feigned, the present truth was an atonement for the past treachery, and she said to herself that she could not sleep quietly that night if the marquis killed himself in the forest.

Presently she wandered slowly up to her room, and looked in the mirror, and murmured low, "Poor fellow!" And then with sudden speed she attired herself for riding, and commanded her groom to saddle her horse, and she dashed down the stairs and across the bridge, and, forbidding any one to accompany her, rode away into the forest.

Following the tracks of the hoof of Monsieur de Merosailles' horse, it was then late afternoon, and the slanting rays of the sun, striking through the trees, and lighting up the forest, she rode along, spurred her horse and following hard on the track of the forlorn gentleman. But what she intended to do she came up with him she did not think.

When she had ridden an hour or more, she saw his horse tethered to a trunk, and there was a man sitting on the trunk, near, encircling an open grassy spot. He himself dismounted and fastening her horse by the marquis's horse, she stole up, and saw Monsieur de Merosailles lying beside him, and his back was toward her. She held her breath, and waited for a moment. Then he turned up his sword, and felt the point and also the edge of it, and sighed deeply, and the princess thought that this sorrowful mood became him better than any other. He turned his head, and then he rose to his feet, and took his sword by the blade beneath the belt, and turned the point of it towards his heart. And then he said, "I have decided to be done immediately, called out eagerly, 'My lord, my lord!' and Monsieur de Merosailles turned round with a great start. When he saw her, he stood in astonishment, his hand still holding the blade of the sword. And, standing just on the other side of the tree, she said:

"Is your offence against me to be cured by adding an offence against Heaven and the Church?" And she looked on him with great severity, and her cheek was flushed, and after a while she did not meet his glance.

"How came you here, madam?" he asked in wonder.

"I heard," she said, "that you meditated this great sin, and I rode after you to forbid it."

"Can you forbid what you cause?" he asked.

"I am not the cause of it," she said, "but your own trickery."

"It is true, but why to live," cried the marquis, smiting the hilt of his sword to the ground. "I pray you, madam, leave me alone to die, for I cannot tear myself away from you so long as I see your face. And as he spoke he knelt on one knee, as though he were doing homage to her."

The princess caught at a tangle of the tree under which she stood, and pulled the tangle down so that its leaves hid her face, and the marquis saw little more than a mass of green leaves and foliage. And, thus being better able to speak to him, she said, softly:

"And dare you die, ungrateful?"

"I had prayed for you," he said, before you found me, madam," said he.

"Oh Heaven, my lord!"

"Oh Heaven, madam. For of Heaven I dare to ask nothing, but of you I dare to ask all."

The tangle swayed up and down; and now Osa's gleaming hair, and now her cheek, and always her eyes, were seen through the leaves. And presently the marquis heard a voice asking him if he would forgive ungratefulness.

"You will live, I will forgive. And we will forget."

"If I live, no!" he whispered. "If I must forget to be forgiven, then I will remember and be unforgotten." The faintest laugh reached him from among the foliage.

"Then I will forget, and you shall be forgiven," said she.

The marquis put up his hand and held a leaf aside, and he said again:

"I cannot believe myself forgiven. Is there no other token of forgiveness?"

"Pray, my lord, do not put the leaves aside."

"I still must die, unless I have sure warrant of forgiveness."

"Ah, you try to make me think that!" By Heaven, it is true! and again he pointed his sword at his heart, and he swore on his honor that unless she gave him a token he would still kill himself.

"I still must die, unless I have sure warrant of forgiveness."

"Ah, you try to make me think that!" By Heaven, it is true! and again he pointed his sword at his heart, and he swore on his honor that unless she gave him a token he would still kill himself.

"I still must die, unless I have sure warrant of forgiveness."

"Ah, you try to make me think that!" By Heaven, it is true! and again he pointed his sword at his heart, and he swore on his honor that unless she gave him a token he would still kill himself.

"I still must die, unless I have sure warrant of forgiveness."

"Ah, you try to make me think that!" By Heaven, it is true! and again he pointed his sword at his heart, and he swore on his honor that unless she gave him a token he would still kill himself.

"I still must die, unless I have sure warrant of forgiveness."

"Ah, you try to make me think that!" By Heaven, it is true! and again he pointed his sword at his heart, and he swore on his honor that unless she gave him a token he would still kill himself.

"I still must die, unless I have sure warrant of forgiveness."

"Ah, you try to make me think that!" By Heaven, it is true! and again he pointed his sword at his heart, and he swore on his honor that unless she gave him a token he would still kill himself.

"I still must die, unless I have sure warrant of forgiveness."

"Ah, you try to make me think that!" By Heaven, it is true! and again he pointed his sword at his heart, and he swore on his honor that unless she gave him a token he would still kill himself.

"I still must die, unless I have sure warrant of forgiveness."

"Ah, you try to make me think that!" By Heaven, it is true! and again he pointed his sword at his heart, and he swore on his honor that unless she gave him a token he would still kill himself.

"I still must die, unless I have sure warrant of forgiveness."

"Ah, you try to make me think that!" By Heaven, it is true! and again he pointed his sword at his heart, and he swore on his honor that unless she gave him a token he would still kill himself.

"I still must die, unless I have sure warrant of forgiveness."

"Ah, you try to make me think that!" By Heaven, it is true! and again he pointed his sword at his heart, and he swore on his honor that unless she gave him a token he would still kill himself.

"I still must die, unless I have sure warrant of forgiveness."

"Ah, you try to make me think that!" By Heaven, it is true! and again he pointed his sword at his heart, and he swore on his honor that unless she gave him a token he would still kill himself.

"I still must die, unless I have sure warrant of forgiveness."

"Ah, you try to make me think that!" By Heaven, it is true! and again he pointed his sword at his heart, and he swore on his honor that unless she gave him a token he would still kill himself.

"I still must die, unless I have sure warrant of forgiveness."

"Ah, you try to make me think that!" By Heaven, it is true! and again he pointed his sword at his heart, and he swore on his honor that unless she gave him a token he would still kill himself.

"I still must die, unless I have sure warrant of forgiveness."

"Ah, you try to make me think that!" By Heaven, it is true! and again he pointed his sword at his heart, and he swore on his honor that unless she gave him a token he would still kill himself.

"I still must die, unless I have sure warrant of forgiveness."

"Ah, you try to make me think that!" By Heaven, it is true! and again he pointed his sword at his heart, and he swore on his honor that unless she gave him a token he would still kill himself.

"I still must die, unless I have sure warrant of forgiveness."

"Ah, you try to make me think that!" By Heaven, it is true! and again he pointed his sword at his heart, and he swore on his honor that unless she gave him a token he would still kill himself.

"I still must die, unless I have sure warrant of forgiveness."

"Ah, you try to make me think that!" By Heaven, it is true! and again he pointed his sword at his heart, and he swore on his honor that unless she gave him a token he would still kill himself.

Merosailles is in the castle, pray search the castle from keep to crenel; and if you find him, bring him to my father, according to your orders."

Then the troopers dismounted in great haste, and ransacked the castle from keep to crenel; and they found the clothes of the marquis and the white powder with which he had whitened his face, but the marquis was not there. And he did not come again to the princess, who still stood at the end of the bridge, and said:

"Madam, he is not in the castle."

"And he is not," said she, and she turned away and, walking to the middle of the bridge, looked down into the water of the moat.

"Was he in truth the prince's groom who rode with him, madam?" asked the captain, following her.

In truth, sir, it was so dark," answered the princess, "that I could not myself clearly distinguish the man's face."

"One was the prince, for I saw you enter with him, madam."

"You do well to conclude that that was my brother," said Osa, smiling a little.

"And to the other, madam, you gave your hand."

"And now I give it to you," said she, with haughty insolence. "And if to my brother's servant, why not to my brother's?"

And she held out her hand that he might kiss it, and turned away from him and looked down into the water again.

"But we found Monsieur de Merosailles' clothes in the castle!" persisted the captain.

"He may well have left something of his in the castle," said the princess. "I will ride after them!" cried the captain.

"I doubt if you will catch them," smiled the princess; for by now the pair had been gone half an hour, and the captain rode on in vain miles from the castle, and they could not be overtaken. Yet the captain rode off with his men, and pursued till he met Prince Rudolf returning alone, having seen Monsieur de Merosailles safe on his way. And Rudolf had paid the sum of a thousand crowns to the marquis, so that the fugitive was well provided for his journey, and travelling with many relays of horses, made good his escape from the clutches of King Henry.

But the Princess Osa stayed a long time looking down at the water in the moat. And sometimes she sighed, and sometimes she said to herself, "Nobody was there, and it was very dark into the bargain, more than once she blushed. And at last she turned to go, and she said to herself, 'I know—' and she murmured softly to herself:

"Why I kissed him the first time I knew it was in pity; and why I kissed him the second time, I know—it was in forgiveness. But why I kissed him the third time, or what that kiss meant," said Osa, "Heaven knows."

And she went in with a smile on her face.

The End.

SUBSTITUTE FOR THE SUN

Vacuum Tubes Will Revolutionize the Lighting of Churches.

The churches and cathedrals of the future will be lighted as they have never been before. People have had to content themselves for centuries with worshipping in inadequately lighted churches. The invention of the new vacuum tubes is destined to revolutionize the lighting of such interiors.

The architects of all the greatest churches in the world have been obliged to make the most of the small candles, lamps or gas which at best gave out a reddish glare and cast deep shadows. The use even of the ordinary electric light produces a brilliant effect, but it does not as a rule harmonize with church interiors.

SOFT AND SHADOWLESS.

The new light is very soft and clear and is capable of producing a great many different effects. It is small and running them along the edges of the arches or pillars a very even and subdued light may be produced throughout an immense interior.

The new light is the greatest advantage of not casting the slightest shadow. This subdued light will not necessarily be at all gloomy or sombre.

The new light is the greatest advantage of not casting the slightest shadow. This subdued light will not necessarily be at all gloomy or sombre.

The new light is the greatest advantage of not casting the slightest shadow. This subdued light will not necessarily be at all gloomy or sombre.

The new light is the greatest advantage of not casting the slightest shadow. This subdued light will not necessarily be at all gloomy or sombre.

The new light is the greatest advantage of not casting the slightest shadow. This subdued light will not necessarily be at all gloomy or sombre.

DENIZENS OF THE DEEP.

SOME QUEER FISH THAT ARE FOUND IN THE SEA.

The Great White Squid is a Real Terror—Monsters That Are Not Monsters to Attack a Ship—A French Brig's Adventure.

In the year 1638 the mouth of one of the fjords on the coast of Norway, near the Lofoden Islands, was blocked up for a month by the body of some huge marine animal that had drifted in from the sea. The stench was tremendous, and the superstitious fishermen of the neighborhood were afraid to make an examination until a great storm had cleared the channel, and then all vestige of the marine monster had disappeared, not a bone nor scrap of flesh or hide was left.

Bishop Pontoppidan, a learned Swede, came to the place a month after, and made a careful investigation. Questioning all the fishermen who had witnessed this singular occurrence, all agreed that at long intervals there appeared in the Northern seas a huge marine animal or fish that most of them had seen, but none could tell anything of its habits.

Its presence was always known by the sudden coming of great shoals of fish, usually cod, that could be seen a quarter of a mile away. It was white in color, but showed very little above the surface of the water. It seemed to be from a quarter to half a mile in circumference, and propelled itself by thrusting out innumerable arms that caught the water like a man swimming. When it sank there was plainly heard a sucking sound, and the water was much agitated, a proof that it was very large.

THE BODY MUST

Be very large. So Pontoppidan called this the "kraken," and concluded that it was one of the creatures that had been stranded in the fjord. He also wrote a long Latin treatise on the new monster—and no doubt wished he hadn't, for a furious controversy started up—the Bishop was called a liar in half a dozen languages, and for a century Pontoppidan's "kraken" was made much fun of. Then Linnaeus took it up, and made it clear that the alleged monster was a huge "cuttle fish," as there was abundant evidence that these formerly visited the North coast, and, while many were small, some were of great size and capable of doing much mischief. The smaller ones continued their malignant strength to uproot the anchors of the fishing boats—and this they did to-day along the west coast of Europe.

In the light of modern knowledge the old Bishop is vindicated, but for obvious reasons cuttle fish as big as the kraken have not come to the surface lately. In fact, the capture of a very small one is a serious matter, not likely to be undertaken by the enterprising

MENAGERIE PEOPLE.

In 1839 Mr. John Bowman was one of the crew of the sperm whale catcher, Captain Folger commanding. In May they were off Point de Galle, Island of Ceylon. There were a number of men on board, and the crew were suddenly the sailors heard a loud cry and saw to the leeward, not over 200 yards away, a catamaran being turned overboard. The crew were all looking at the catamaran, and saw a white water in the water; then a wild confusion of what looked like strands of manila hawsers, the sea was lifting white water over the mast, which looked at least 100 yards square. All at once the first mate of the islander came out:

"Holy Moses, Captain Folger, that's the great white squid. I've been 20 years at sea and never saw it before. They say it's had luck for a spouter to meet it."

It had caught the catamaran, but the crew may have escaped, and now it was in full vigor, a nest of living serpents, the arms twisted and wriggled one over the other, recoiled and then shot up, taut as a spar, and long enough to have caught in the top of a big ship's mast.

Captain Folger sent the steward down for a rifle and he fired into the mass. There was a hum, and the great body surged.

SEEMED TO DRIFT AWAY.

The breeze was freshening and the islander sent up stern sails and was soon miles away.

It is a curious belief that bitter, but it is a current belief that the great white squid is a ship's enemy, and before the islander saw the New England coast she had her share, losing both mate and captain by disease and being dismantled off Japan.

In 1838 Her Majesty's ship-of-war *Amaranth* was coming through the Mozambique Channel, and was wrecked in the top of the dock. "White water on the starboard bow—looks like a sunken wreck," it was watched from the gun deck, and various opinions given—no wreck, for it was almost a quarter of a mile long and seemed in motion—it were now 100 fathoms away.

"Gentlemen," said the Captain, "we live to learn—in all my 40 years' service I never saw the great squid before. Clear away second battery; load with grape—ready, fire."

Twelve loads of grape cut into the middle of the mass. It was alive in an instant. Hundreds of arms, 40 feet long, were thrust out and it was evident that the mass was moving toward the frigate. She was put about, and, in a few minutes, was out of danger. There it was.

AUTHENTIC NARRATIVE

Of a vessel, being attacked by this creature. In 1758 the *Atto Jean*, a French brig of 600 tons, bound for Pondicherry, found her way suddenly checked one morning. She was sailing free, and off Madagascar. A sailor looked over the side and saw a peculiar white mass clinging to the looby.

Long tentacles were waving in the air and one was wrapped around the davit. He gave the alarm, and by the time all hands were on deck, a hideous head and long arms were reaching a beak like a parrot and two eyes, opaque like jelly. They thought it an enormous crab.

Half an hour with terror the crew went to work with cutlasses, boat hooks and arms, while the cook, a giant negro, threw buckets of scalding water from the galley. The beak snapped, the eyes rolled around and the arms were thrown around the swift and alacrity, and it was coming aboard. Out off, the tough tentacles renewed themselves, and the cook with a broom cut out into the head between the eyes.

The arms relaxed and a plunge told the crew that their enemy was vanquished, and they saw it floating ashore. Pieces of the arms were preserved in liquor, and these were three inches thick.

At Dunkirk to-day, in the church, is a model of a ship with something white clinging to the side, and this is the "ex cathedra" of the legend, as given by the crew of the *Atto Jean* for their deliverance from a sea monster."

Perhaps some day we may know the truth of the legend, and then it will then there is a fine field for conjecture.

A KAFFIR WEDDING.

Having resolved to attend a Kaffir wedding, whether as an invited guest or otherwise, the visitor to the Transvaal has first to make choice of the means of arriving at the scene of the wedding. This is generally a light wagon, in which he can be bumped and jolted over the "veldt," shoving the great ant-hills as if by a miracle, with all his energies concentrated in saving his head and his hat from being smashed against the sides of the cart, the horses going full gallop most of the time. Or he can ride, with the chance of his horse putting his foot into one of the deep holes made by the "aardvark," or ant-bear, and coming to some signal grief, a thing which, fortunately, seldom happens. Coming to close quarters, the visitor cannot fail to be struck by the dignified and unaffected courtesy with which he or she (for ladies are equally welcome) is received. Here is an assemblage of what some highly cultivated people are pleased to call uncivilized savages, less than half-civilized, and in a state of violent excitement, which at times seems half-frenzied, yet no sooner do white visitors appear than an "Indiana," or bearing man, approaches with his "inkose," and military salute; the best seats are provided close to the bridegroom, and Kaffir beer is handed to the guests in jowls.

Meanwhile the dances are being carried on with a fervor that never wanes, for eight or ten hours at a stretch. The music is made up of black fiddles, which cover their heads and hang down their backs. With their cowhide shields and waving spears they are continuing to dance to the effect produced by the small parties of Zulus who have been brought to England is but the palest shadow of the thrilling sensation inspired by the sight of hundreds of thousands of these magnificent people, in a state of the wildest enthusiasm, and yet observing the most perfect discipline in their movements. They shout, they grunt, they advance and retreat, stamping until the ground actually trembles, and at last fall into a procession, which moves all the way from time to time a warrior will burst from the ranks and bound with a sort of scolding action several yards in front of the line. He will then go through the motions of attacking and killing his antagonist amid the shouts and cheers of his fellows who will follow him up, and then he will be followed by other eager rivals, all thirsting to outdo one another.

These evolutions are watched by the bridegroom, who is the only one who for these occasions reserve exceptionally elegant attire, consisting of a skin petticoat and several rows of beads, and the bride, who is dressed in a white wrapper twisted round her arms. As at home, the father of the bride occupies a specially important position, his right hand is on the bride's shoulder, and he follows her every movement, and at the same time, he is not easy to imagine a shield and a knife in her hands, and is at special pains to assume a dignified and somewhat stern expression, and one who finds the whole proceeding immeasurably beneath her contempt. Here, as in most other countries, the real interest of the wedding ceremony is not in the bride, but in the bridegroom, who is the only one who for these occasions reserve exceptionally elegant attire, consisting of a skin petticoat and several rows of beads, and the bride, who is dressed in a white wrapper twisted round her arms. As at home, the father of the bride occupies a specially important position, his right hand is on the bride's shoulder, and he follows her every movement, and at the same time, he is not easy to imagine a shield and a knife in her hands, and is at special pains to assume a dignified and somewhat stern expression, and one who finds the whole proceeding immeasurably beneath her contempt. Here, as in most other countries, the real interest of the wedding ceremony is not in the bride, but in the bridegroom, who is the only one who for these occasions reserve exceptionally elegant attire, consisting of a skin petticoat and several rows of beads, and the bride, who is dressed in a white wrapper twisted round her arms. As at home, the father of the bride occupies a specially important position, his right hand is on the bride's shoulder, and he follows her every movement, and at the same time, he is not easy to imagine a shield and a knife in her hands, and is at special pains to assume a dignified and somewhat stern expression, and one who finds the whole proceeding immeasurably beneath her contempt. Here, as in most other countries, the real interest of the wedding ceremony is not in the bride, but in the bridegroom, who is the only one who for these occasions reserve exceptionally elegant attire, consisting of a skin petticoat and several rows of beads, and the bride, who is dressed in a white wrapper twisted round her arms. As at home, the father of the bride occupies a specially important position, his right hand is on the bride's shoulder, and he follows her every movement, and at the same time, he is not easy to imagine a shield and a knife in her hands, and is at special pains to assume a dignified and somewhat stern expression, and one who finds the whole proceeding immeasurably beneath her contempt. Here, as in most other countries, the real interest of the wedding ceremony is not in the bride, but in the bridegroom, who is the only one who for these occasions reserve exceptionally elegant attire, consisting of a skin petticoat and several rows of beads, and the bride, who is dressed in a white wrapper twisted round her arms. As at home, the father of the bride occupies a specially important position, his right hand is on the bride's shoulder, and he follows her every movement, and at the same time, he is not easy to imagine a shield and a knife in her hands, and is at special pains to assume a dignified and somewhat stern expression, and one who finds the whole proceeding immeasurably beneath her contempt. Here, as in most other countries, the real interest of the wedding ceremony is not in the bride, but in the bridegroom, who is the only one who for these occasions reserve exceptionally elegant attire, consisting of a skin petticoat and several rows of beads, and the bride, who is dressed in a white wrapper twisted round her arms. As at home, the father of the bride occupies a specially important position, his right hand is on the bride's shoulder, and he follows her every movement, and at the same time, he is not easy to imagine a shield and a knife in her hands, and is at special pains to assume a dignified and somewhat stern expression, and one who finds the whole proceeding immeasurably beneath her contempt. Here, as in most other countries, the real interest of the wedding ceremony is not in the bride, but in the bridegroom, who is the only one who for these occasions reserve exceptionally elegant attire, consisting of a skin petticoat and several rows of beads, and the bride, who is dressed in a white wrapper twisted round her arms. As at home, the father of the bride occupies a specially important position, his right hand is on the bride's shoulder, and he follows her every movement, and at the same time, he is not easy to imagine a shield and a knife in her hands, and is at special pains to assume a dignified and somewhat stern expression, and one who finds the whole proceeding immeasurably beneath her contempt. Here, as in most other countries, the real interest of the wedding ceremony is not in the bride, but in the bridegroom, who is the only one who for these occasions reserve exceptionally elegant attire, consisting of a skin petticoat and several rows of beads, and the bride, who is dressed in a white wrapper twisted round her arms. As at home, the father of the bride occupies a specially important position, his right hand is on the bride's shoulder, and he follows her every movement, and at the same time, he is not easy to imagine a shield and a knife in her hands, and is at special pains to assume a dignified and somewhat stern expression, and one who finds the whole proceeding immeasurably beneath her contempt. Here, as in most other countries, the real interest of the wedding ceremony is not in the bride, but in the bridegroom, who is the only one who for these occasions reserve exceptionally elegant attire, consisting of a skin petticoat and several rows of beads, and the bride, who is dressed in a white wrapper twisted round her arms. As at home, the father of the bride occupies a specially important position, his right hand is on the bride's shoulder, and he follows her every movement, and at the same time, he is not easy to imagine a shield and a knife in her hands, and is at special pains to assume a dignified and somewhat stern expression, and one who finds the whole proceeding immeasurably beneath her contempt. Here, as in most other countries, the real interest of the wedding ceremony is not in the bride, but in the bridegroom, who is the only one who for these occasions reserve exceptionally elegant attire, consisting of a skin petticoat and several rows of beads, and the bride, who is dressed in a white wrapper twisted round her arms. As at home, the father of the bride occupies a specially important position, his right hand is on the bride's shoulder, and he follows her every movement, and at the same time, he is not easy to imagine a shield and a knife in her hands, and is at special pains to assume a dignified and somewhat stern expression, and one who finds the whole proceeding immeasurably beneath her contempt. Here, as in most other countries, the real interest of the wedding ceremony is not in the bride, but in the bridegroom, who is the only one who for these occasions reserve exceptionally elegant attire, consisting of a skin petticoat and several rows of beads, and the bride, who is dressed in a white wrapper twisted round her arms. As at home, the father of the bride occupies a specially important position, his right hand is on the bride's shoulder, and he follows her every movement, and at the same time, he is not easy to imagine a shield and a knife in her hands, and is at special pains to assume a dignified and somewhat stern expression, and one who finds the whole proceeding immeasurably beneath her contempt. Here, as in most other countries, the real interest of the wedding ceremony is not in the bride, but in the bridegroom, who is the only one who for these occasions reserve exceptionally elegant attire, consisting of a skin petticoat and several rows of beads, and the bride, who is dressed in a white wrapper twisted round her arms. As at home, the father of the bride occupies a specially important position, his right hand is on the bride's shoulder, and he follows her every movement, and at the same time, he is not easy to imagine a shield and a knife in her hands, and is at special pains to assume a dignified and somewhat stern expression, and one who finds the whole proceeding immeasurably beneath her contempt. Here, as in most other countries, the real interest of the wedding ceremony is not in the bride, but in the bridegroom, who is the only one who for these occasions reserve exceptionally elegant attire, consisting of a skin petticoat and several rows of beads, and the bride, who is dressed in a white wrapper twisted round her arms. As at home, the father of the bride occupies a specially important position, his right hand is on the bride's shoulder, and he follows her every movement, and at the same time, he is not easy to imagine a shield and a knife in her hands, and is at special pains to assume a dignified and somewhat stern expression, and one who finds the whole proceeding immeasurably beneath her contempt. Here, as in most other countries, the real interest of the wedding ceremony is not in the bride, but in the bridegroom, who is the only one who for these occasions reserve exceptionally elegant attire, consisting of a skin petticoat and several rows of beads, and the bride, who is dressed in a white wrapper twisted round her arms. As at home, the father of the bride occupies a specially important position, his right hand is on the bride's shoulder, and he follows her every movement, and at the same time, he is not easy to imagine a shield and a knife in her hands, and is at special pains to assume a dignified and somewhat stern expression, and one who finds the whole proceeding immeasurably beneath her contempt. Here, as in most other countries, the real interest of the wedding ceremony is not in the bride, but in the bridegroom, who is the only one who for these occasions reserve exceptionally elegant attire, consisting of a skin petticoat and several rows of beads, and the bride, who is dressed in a white wrapper twisted round her arms. As at home, the father of the bride occupies a specially important position, his right hand is on the bride's shoulder, and he follows her every movement, and at the same time, he is not easy to imagine a shield and a knife in her hands, and is at special pains to assume a dignified and somewhat stern expression, and one who finds the whole proceeding immeasurably beneath her contempt. Here, as in most other countries, the real interest of the wedding ceremony is not in the bride, but in the bridegroom, who is the only one who for these occasions reserve exceptionally elegant attire, consisting of a skin petticoat and several rows of beads, and the bride, who is dressed in a white wrapper twisted round her arms. As at home, the father of the bride occupies a specially important position, his right hand is on the bride's shoulder, and he follows her every movement, and at the same time, he is not easy to imagine a shield and a knife in her hands, and is at special pains to assume a dignified and somewhat stern expression, and one who finds the whole proceeding immeasurably beneath her contempt. Here, as in most other countries, the real interest of the wedding ceremony is not in the bride, but in the bridegroom, who is the only one who for these occasions reserve exceptionally elegant attire, consisting of a skin petticoat and several rows of beads, and the bride, who is dressed in a white wrapper twisted round her arms. As at home, the father of the bride occupies a specially important position, his right hand is on the bride's shoulder, and he follows her every movement, and at the same time, he is not easy to imagine a shield and a knife in her hands, and is at special pains to assume a dignified and somewhat stern expression, and one who finds the whole proceeding immeasurably beneath her contempt. Here, as in most other countries, the real interest of the wedding ceremony is not in the bride, but in the bridegroom, who is the only one who for these occasions reserve exceptionally elegant attire, consisting of a skin petticoat and several rows of beads, and the bride, who is dressed in a white wrapper twisted round her arms. As at home, the father of the bride occupies a specially important position, his right hand is on the bride's shoulder, and he follows her every movement, and at the same time, he is not easy to imagine a shield and a knife in her hands, and is at special pains to assume a dignified and somewhat stern expression, and one who finds the whole proceeding immeasurably beneath her contempt. Here, as in most other countries, the real interest of the wedding ceremony is not in the bride, but in the bridegroom, who is the only one who for these occasions reserve exceptionally elegant attire, consisting of a skin petticoat and several rows of beads, and the bride, who is dressed in a white wrapper twisted round her arms. As at home, the father of the bride occupies a specially important position, his right hand is on the bride's shoulder, and he follows her every movement, and at the same time, he is not easy to imagine a shield and a knife in her hands, and is at special pains to assume a dignified and somewhat stern expression, and one who finds the whole proceeding immeasurably beneath her contempt. Here, as in most other countries, the real interest of the wedding ceremony is not in the bride, but in the bridegroom, who is the only one who for these occasions reserve exceptionally elegant attire, consisting of a skin petticoat and several rows of beads, and the bride, who is dressed in a white wrapper twisted round her arms. As at home, the father of the bride occupies a specially important position, his right hand is on the bride's shoulder, and he follows her every movement, and at the same time, he is not easy to imagine a shield and a knife in her hands, and is at special pains to assume a dignified and somewhat stern expression, and one who finds the whole proceeding immeasurably beneath her contempt. Here, as in most other countries, the real interest of the wedding ceremony is not in the bride, but in the bridegroom, who is the only one who for these occasions reserve exceptionally elegant attire, consisting of a skin petticoat and several rows of beads, and the bride, who is dressed in a white wrapper twisted round her arms. As at home, the father of the bride occupies a specially important position, his right hand is on the bride's shoulder, and he follows her every movement, and at the same time, he is not easy to imagine a shield and a knife in her hands, and is at special pains to assume a dignified and somewhat stern expression, and one who finds the whole proceeding immeasurably beneath her contempt. Here, as in most other countries, the real interest of the wedding ceremony is not in the bride, but in the bridegroom, who is the only one who for these occasions reserve exceptionally elegant attire, consisting of a skin petticoat and several rows of beads, and the bride, who is dressed in a white wrapper twisted round her arms. As at home, the father of the bride occupies a specially important position, his right hand is on the bride's shoulder, and he follows her every movement, and at the same time, he is not easy to imagine a shield and a knife in her hands, and is at special pains to assume a dignified and somewhat stern expression, and one who finds the whole proceeding immeasurably beneath her contempt. Here, as in most other countries, the real interest of the wedding ceremony is not in the bride, but in the bridegroom, who is the only one who for these occasions reserve exceptionally elegant attire, consisting of a skin petticoat and several rows of beads, and the bride, who is dressed in a white wrapper twisted round her arms. As at home, the father of the bride occupies a specially important position, his right hand is on the bride's shoulder, and he follows her every movement, and at the same time, he is not easy to imagine a shield and a knife in her hands, and is at special pains to assume a dignified and somewhat stern expression, and one who finds the whole proceeding immeasurably beneath her contempt. Here, as in most other countries, the real interest of the wedding ceremony is not in the bride, but in the bridegroom, who is the only one who for these occasions reserve exceptionally elegant attire, consisting of a skin petticoat and several rows

THE TIMES

Published Every Friday.

Rayson Block, Main Street.

Moose Jaw, N. W. T.

THE TIMES PRINTING CO.

Thos. Miller, Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION, \$1.50 per year.

Schedule of Advertising Rates on Application.

Advertisements of Wants, To Let, Lost, Found, etc., when under 1 inch, will be inserted for 50c.; subsequent insertions 25c. each.

All transient advertisements, such as By-laws, Mortgage and Sheriff's Sales, Assignments and also Government and Corporations notices, inserted once for 12c. per line; subsequent insertions 5c.—solid newspaper measurement.

JOB PRINTING

Our job department is equipped with every appliance necessary for turning out first class work at shortest notice. Prices moderate.

The Moose Jaw Times.

"And what is writ, is writ—
Would it were worthier!" —Byron.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1896.

THE ALIEN LABOR LAW.

We have had long and perhaps naturally bitter discourses on the very unpleasant subject of the Alien Labor Law of the United States, and the right and expediency of retaliation. Of the right of retaliation there can be no doubt; the expediency, as the Government seems to be aware, is more doubtful. The Alien Labor Law of the United States is inhospitable and odious; it presents a strange contrast to the boast of earlier days, when America prided herself on being the asylum for the oppressed and destitute of all nations. But when it rouses our indignation we must bear in mind that it has not only a commercial but a political object. It is a mode of checking the tide of foreign immigration, which is undoubtedly one of the great dangers of the American Commonwealth. It is not pointed against Canada, nor, we may be pretty sure, would it have been enacted if Canada alone had been concerned. It was pointed against Europe, and especially against those countries, such as Hungary and Southern Italy, from which the least civilized and the most dangerous emigration comes. It strikes Canada only because she happens to be a dependency. Canada might probably obtain exemption if she could afford security that she would not open a back door. The alien law, it is true, has been very harshly administered in the case of our workmen, yet not more harshly than in cases of immigrants from Europe, though its severity is more felt where the countries are contentious, and men are in the habit of going across the line for daily work. We may, therefore, in dealing with the practical problem, lay wounded sentiment aside and consider only what course is practically best for this country. Retaliation on our part is certain will not hasten the repeal of the American law. If the counsels of this country and its attitude towards its neighbors were regulated less by official and salaried classes, or social classes, with which anti-American sentiment is the fashion, and more by the classes which earn their bread by the sweat of their brows, these international disputes, with all the bitterness and loss attending them, would be less likely to arise.—Sun.

WEIGH SCALES.

The town Council have purchased the balance of the lot in rear of town hall and with it the scales lately used by Mr. G. M. Annable. These scales, by the urgent request of a number of tax payers, have been placed in a convenient position, and in future instead of being a private concern, will serve the will of the public. Considerable opposition seems to have arisen and one would think that our present town fathers had invented something new. We can assure our nervous friends that the Council is simply following a precedent that they know exists in every town of importance in the Dominion. As some doubt has been circulated as to the capacity of these scales a Times representative examined them and found that they were guaranteed to weigh 8,000. A by-law will shortly be passed that will give those

who believe they have been robbed in the past, the satisfaction of having their purchases weighed on the town scales, and they will be only enjoying the privilege that was their right in the land they left and perhaps will be satisfied. These scales are the regular routine of a growing and well equipped town and to those in the same business who have a clear conscience there need be no fear.

STATUTE LABOR.

Settlers generally seem averse to forming Statute Labor Districts, being under the delusion that taxation will be the ultimate outcome. It has been said that death was the only escape from taxes, and where affairs of government require to be conducted it is simply unmanly to shirk any responsibility. Better by far to take a part and where money is required see that it is properly applied.

The formation of Statute Labor districts throughout the settled portions would greatly aid in the solution of the prairie fire scourge. It is a fact that must be patent to everybody that the country must be blocked off. Fire starts from different causes and if it could be confined by this block system to a limited area it would be a step towards its final subjection. The Statute Labor ordinance provides for this contingency and were the different settlements blocked and guarded, they could then very properly demand that the government, C.P.R. and other public land holders protect them against this curse from the outside.

THE CURFEW.

As the future of the North-West depends more on the rising generation, than on those who are at present trying to mould our destiny, we should endeavor to control and educate them for the responsibilities of life that they will certainly be called upon to assume. Until that time arrives we would like to see the boys and girls of our town grow up happy, joyous, and if necessary, a little mischievous. We don't believe in putting an old head on young shoulders. We believe in keeping them in our confidence and informing them on subjects that attracts interests even though it may be a little advanced.

But boys, when you take possession of the street corner after dark, and monopolize the sidewalk so thoroughly that it is impassable, and give lip when you are asked civilly to stand aside; or when you sail down street behind a cigarette regardless of ladies; on these matters we draw the line, and we hope the youngsters will go home at night and not compel the passing of a curfew law.

Among the estimates passed by the Dominion parliament for pensions, there is an item of \$21,000, payable to militia men on account of the rebellion of 1885; and also \$2,701 67, payable to Mounted Police, Prince Albert Volunteers, and Police Scouts. There is also an item of \$219 00, payable to Mrs. Colebrooke, whose husband was shot by the Indian "Almighty Voice" about a year ago.

The Government purposes establishing a tannery on the Blackfoot Indian reserve in Alberta, and has placed the sum of \$2,000 in the estimates to cover the expenditure in connection with the enterprise. Tanning is an industry which it has been believed could be established in the West to some advantage as a private enterprise, and it will be interesting to observe what success the Government will have in instructing its wards in this art.

The Winnipeg Tribune assigns the following reasons for the unsatisfactory progress of the North West:—(1) The high freight rates, and the artificial prices created by protected monopolies. Every industry and every resource of the west, it says, is burdened by these. (2) The shutting out of homesteaders from 99 100ths of the vacant lands in the neighborhood of railways, these lands being held by speculators who are chiefly railway and other corporations, or being held by the Dominion Government for sale and not for homesteading. (3) The blunders of the Immigration Department, and (4) the general inattention to the needs of the settler and to the work of providing facilities for the transaction of his business, such as the shipping of his produce.

In closing his reply to Sir Charles Tupper's speech on the Aberdeen controversy, Hon. Mr. Laurier said:—
"The hon. gentleman to-day comes before Parliament—for what? To vindicate the constitution? No, sir. The complaint of the hon. gentleman is the last wail of the disappointed office grabber. (Loud applause) All this quibbling and equivocating and petti-fogging and hair splitting is absolutely meaningless, unless there were behind it some moral wrong. But moral wrong there is none in this case. His Excellency committed no wrong to anybody and conferred a great benefit to this nation, because he showed that in this nineteenth century, under the British Crown, and by the aid of the British Crown the people shall have government of the people, by the people and for the people, and for this all true Canadians will reverse the name of Aberdeen forever and forever."

An item has been placed in the Dominion estimates to provide for another expedition to Hudson's Bay, and it is to be hoped that the Government will speedily carry out the proposal. The opening up of this route would simply revolutionize the commercial and transportation facilities of Western Canada. It would bring our prairie country 1000 miles nearer to the seaboard, with all the wonderful advantages as compared with existing conditions, which this means. It is not to the credit of Canadian enterprise that the possibilities of this route have been allowed to remain in doubt so long.

"Our Tory friends should show a little more manliness. If they took their licking with a little better grace the public respect for them would be increased. Such squalling has never been heard before in parliament. They seem to have persuaded themselves that the sweets of office are an indefeasible right of the Conservative party, and that they are justified in whining and howling about their withdrawal. Quit squawming and take your medicine like men. Liberals did not do so much petty kicking in their eighteen years in the wilderness as the Tories have indulged in during the past twelve weeks."

"The taking of railway passes by Members of Parliament may not seem a great matter in itself, nor should we grudge the Members that little addition to their indemnity. But it is not right that the representatives of the people should be, even to the smallest extent, in the pay of any one but the state. It is hardly possible that if a railway from which he was taking passes came before Parliament, the Member should not be in some degree influenced by the favor he was receiving from it. In all questions connected with the purity of Parliament, or with the public money, the strictest adherence to principle, even in the smallest matters is the only safeguard."

"Many people know nothing about a real apology," writes Lillian Bell, in an article on "How Men Fail as Lovers," in October Ladies Home Journal. "A luke-warm apology is more insulting than the insult. A handsome apology is the handsomest thing in the world, and the manliest and the womanliest. An apology, like chivalry, is sexless. Perhaps because it is a natural virtue of women it sits manlier upon men than upon women. A delicate apology brings into play all the virtues necessary to a perfect humanity. The proud cast are generally those who can bend the lowest. It is not pride; it is a stupid vanity and an abnormal self

love which prevents a man or woman from apologizing. It requires a native humility, of which only great souls are capable. It requires generosity to be willing to humble yourself. It takes faith in humanity that your apology will be accepted. You must have a sense of justice to believe that you owe it. It requires sincerity to make it sound honest, and tact to do it at the right time. It requires patience to stick to it until the wound has ceased to bleed, and the best, highest, truest type of love to make you want to do it."

Laughter a Great Tonic.

"I presume if we laughed more, we should all be happier and healthier," writes Edward W. Bok in the October Ladies Home Journal. "True, we are a busy and a very practical people. And most of us probably find more in this life to bring the frown than the smile. But, nevertheless, it is a pity that we do not laugh more, that we do not bring ourselves to the laugh, if need be. We all agree that a good laugh is the best kind of medicine in the world. Physicians have said that no other feeling works so much good to the entire human body as that of merriment. As a digestive it is unexcelled; as a means of expanding the lungs, there is nothing better. It keeps the heart and face young. It is the best of all tonics to the spirits. It is, too, the most enjoyable of all sensations. A good laugh makes us better friends with ourselves and everybody around us, and puts us in closer touch with what is best and brightest in our lot in life. It is to be regretted, then, that such a potent agency for our personal good is not more often used. It costs nothing. All other medicines are more or less expensive. 'Why,' said an old doctor not long ago, 'if people fully realized what it meant to themselves to laugh, and laughed as they should, ninety per cent. of the doctors would have to go out of business.' Probably when we get a little less busy we shall laugh more. For, after all, the difference between gloom and laughter is but a step. And if more of us simply took a step aside oftener than we do, and rested more, we would laugh more. By laughing I do not mean the silly giggle indulged in by some women and so many girls. There is no outward mark which demonstrates the woman of shallow mind so unmistakably as that of giggling. There is no sense in the giggle; no benefit to be derived from it. It makes a fool of the person herself, and renders everyone about her uncomfortable. But just as the giggle is the outcome of a small mind, the hearty laugh is the reflection of a healthy nature. What we want is more good laughter in this world—not more giggles."

BY MAIL, FROM LAKE WAGNOR'S GULCH.

Murray & Lanman's FLORIDA WATER

THE SWEETEST
MOST FRAGRANT, MOST REFRESHING
AND ENDURING OF ALL
PERFUMES FOR THE
HANDKERCHIEF, TOILET OR BATH.
ALL DRUGGISTS, PERFUMERS AND
GENERAL DEALERS.

MUNICIPALITY OF THE TOWN OF MOOSE JAW.

List of Lands to be Sold for Taxes

LOT	BLOCK	TAXES	COSTS	TOTAL	LOT	BLOCK	TAXES	COSTS	TOTAL	
7	1	4 94	65	5 59	29	92	12 12	65	12 77	
8	3	8 66	65	9 31	30	92	5 13	65	5 78	
9	3	8 66	65	9 31	33	92	3 85	65	4 50	
5	10	9 66	65	10 31	34	92	3 85	65	4 50	
6	10	9 68	65	10 33	36	92	4 28	65	4 93	
7	10	9 66	65	10 31	14	94	6 00	65	6 65	
8	10	9 68	65	10 33	15	93	21 01	65	21 66	
9	10	9 67	65	10 32	17	93	14 90	65	15 55	
10	10	9 68	65	10 33	N.85					
A	10	9 68	65	10 33	ft.31	93	1 70	65	2 35	
20	26	11 41	65	12 06	19	94	2 00	65	2 65	
6	27	19 82	65	20 47	40	95	21 34	65	21 99	
8	27	3 42	65	4 07	3	109	4 27	65	4 92	
9	27	3 42	65	4 07	4	109	3 10	65	3 75	
A	27	3 42	65	4 07	17	109	10 04	65	10 69	
10	27	3 42	65	4 07	18	109	4 00	65	4 65	
11	27	3 42	65	4 07	19	109	5 53	65	6 18	
12	27	14 57	65	15 22	20	109	6 70	65	7 35	
12	29	16 01	65	16 66	21	109	10 96	65	11 61	
12	34	34 30	65	34 95	22	109	9 57	65	10 22	
8	45	3 50	65	4 15	26	109	3 00	65	3 65	
16	45	2 40	65	3 05	27	109	3 00	65	3 65	
B	45	2 40	65	3 05	1	110	7 12	65	7 77	
18	45	2 40	65	3 05	2	110	5 70	65	6 35	
8	46	22 80	65	23 45	15	110	11 53	65	12 18	
2	61	2 40	65	3 05	23	110	52 63	65	53 28	
3	61	2 40	65	3 05	40	110	10 53	65	11 18	
4	61	2 40	65	3 05	35	111	8 73	65	9 38	
A	61	2 40	65	3 05	18	112	3 00	65	3 65	
5	61	2 40	65	3 05	21	112	7 83	65	8 48	
1	62	1 80	65	2 45	22	112	6 40	65	7 05	
W ₁	2	62	70	65	1	135	33 12	4 00	65	4 65
E ₁	2	62	3 94	65	4	135	34 12	4 00	65	4 65
W ₂	3	62	70	65	1	135	6 00	65	6 65	
4	62	1 60	65	2 25	2	135	4 00	65	4 65	
6	62	1 40	65	2 05	15	135	20 09	65	20 65	
7	62	1 40	65	2 05	13	134	8 55	65	9 20	
8	62	1 40	65	2 05	14	134	8 55	65	9 20	
9	62	1 40	65	2 05	15	134	8 55	65	9 20	
10	62	2 00	65	2 65	16	134	4 28	65	4 93	
14	62	1 80	65	2 45	17	134	6 25	65	6 90	
15	62	1 80	65	2 45	4	121	5 70	65	6 35	
16	62	1 80	65	2 45	5	121	5 70	65	6 35	
17	62	1 80	65	2 45	6	121	5 70	65	6 35	
18	62	1 80	65	2 45	7	121	5 70	65	6 35	
19	62	1 80	65	2 45	9	121	4 00	65	4 65	
20	62	2 20	65	2 85	17	121	10 65	65	11 30	
1	63	1 60	65	2 25	24	122	10 43	65	11 08	
E ₁	2	63	70	65	1	135	24 122	10 43	65	11 08
1	63	1 40	65	2 05	25	122	10 43	65	11 08	
5	63	1 40	65	2 05	6	123	32 90	65	33 55	
6	63	1 40	65	2 05	16	123	9 10	65	9 75	
7	63	1 40	65	2 05	18	123	18 95	65	19 60	
8	63	1 40	65	2 05	31	123	5 70	65	6 35	
9	63	1 40	65	2 05	3	123	5 70	65	6 35	
10	63	1 80	65	2 45	32	123	5 70	65	6 35	
13	63	1 50	65	2 15	33	123	5 70	65	6 35	
14	63	1 50	65	2 15	18	124	16 00	65	16 65	
15	63	1 50	65	2 15	26	124	5 70	65	6 35	
16	63	1 50	65	2 15	27	124	5 70	65	6 35	
17	63	1 50	65	2 15	28	124	5 70	65	6 35	
W ₁	18	63	80	65	1	145	30 124	7 43	65	8 08
4	78	2 00	65	2 65	34	124	14 30	65	14 95	
5	78	2 00	65	2 65	38	124	9 10	65	9 75	
6	78	2 00	65	2 65	3	125	2 70	65	3 35	
7	78	2 00	65	2 65	4	125	2 70	65	3 35	
16	78	6 00	65	6 65	5	125	2 70	65	3 35	
17	78	5 00	65	5 65	6	125	2 70	65	3 35	
18	78	8 83	65	9 48	21	125	4 28	65	4 93	
8	79	56 68	65	57 33	22	125	3 67	65	4 32	
10	90	5 00	65	5 65	23	125	2 68	65	4 33	
17	91	7 68	65	8 33	24	125	3 67	65	4 32	
6	92	13 40	65	14 05	25	125	3 68	65	4 33	
12	92	5 50	65	6 15	26	125	3 67	65	4 32	
26	92	5 13	65	5 78	Nor. Ele.					
27	92	5 12	65	5 77	Co's					
28	92	5 13	65	5 78	W'house					

Notice is hereby given that if the above mentioned arrears of taxes and costs on the above lands are not sooner paid, the same will be offered for sale at the Town Hall, in the town of Moose Jaw, on Tuesday, the fifteenth day of December, A. D. 1896, at 10 o'clock a.m.

Dated at Moose Jaw, in the district of Assiniboia, North-West Territories of Canada, this twenty-second day of September, 1896, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six.

H. McDUGALL,

Treasurer of the Municipality of Moose Jaw.

Granby Rubbers

It is no wonder that rubbers which are not the same shape as the foot, should be uncomfortable. It costs money to employ skilled pattern makers but the result is a satisfactory fit. Each year new patterns are added, to fit all the latest shoe shapes, and Granby Rubbers are always "up-to-date." They are honestly made of pure rubber, thin, light, elastic, durable, extra thick at ball and heel.

Don't Draw the Feet
They Fit the Boot

CURRENT NOTES.

In a speech which Lord Kelvin, better known in this country as Sir William Thomson, recently made in reply to the congratulations offered him at the jubilee of his first appointment as professor of natural philosophy in Glasgow University, we find this striking passage:

"One word characterizes the most strenuous of the efforts for the advancement of science that I have made perseveringly through fifty-five years; that word is failure. I know no more of electric and magnetic force, or of the relations between ether, electricity, and ponderable matter, or of chemical affinity, than I knew and tried to teach my students of natural philosophy fifty years ago in my first session as professor."

Commenting on these words the London Times, the next day, summed up Lord Kelvin's achievements thus:

"He has given us the theory of the speed of electric signalling through submarine cables; he has rendered the most effective assistance to the establishment of electric telegraphs to the most distant parts of our planet; he has investigated the laws of the disturbance of the mariner's compass, and shown how to allow for them. He has effected the most important improvements in the art of deep-sea sounding. He has shown how to predict the rise and fall of the tide in any given place. He has altogether revolutionized the instruments for electrical measurements, and made the modern electroscopes and electrometers what they are. He has discovered the laws for weighing electric currents, and for measuring electric power and energy. He has elaborated the mathematical theory of electricity. And he directed his great colleagues, the late Prof. Clerk Maxwell, to the right method of pursuing his own electrical studies."

Lord Kelvin is not the first great man to whom his own work, highly as it was esteemed by others, has been insufficient to content himself. His self-deprecation recalls the well-known saying of Sir Isaac Newton, "I do not know what I may appear to the world; but to myself I seem to have been only a boy playing on the seashore and diverting myself in finding now and then a smoother pebble or a prettier shell than ordinary, whilst the great ocean of truth lay all undiscovered before me." Indeed, no man with lofty ideals ever attains them to his own satisfaction, and it may comfort less eminent laborers in the field of human effort, who are despondent at their apparent want of success, to reflect that the greatest of their fellow laborers have been oppressed by the same sense of failure.

GRAINS OF GOLD.

By Jove the stranger and the poor are sent, and what to these we give to Jove is lent.—Homer.

Whosoever thou lovest that become thou must. God, if God thou lovest; that if thou lovest must.—Antony.

It is an inevitable law that a man can not be happy unless he lives for something higher than his own happiness.—Bulwer.

The punishment suffered by the wise who refuse to take part in the Government is to live under the government of fools.—Plato.

There is this remarkable difference between matter and mind, that he that doubts the existence of mind, by doubting proves it.—Colton.

"What helped you over great obstacles of life, that asked a successful man 'The secret of success,' he answered—'E. S. O'Connor'.

In the opinion of the world, marriage ends all, as it does in a comedy. The truth is precisely the reverse; it begins all.—Mrs. Swinburn.

Music, in the best sense, does not require novelty, nay, the older it is the greater its effect.—Goethe.

Free will is not the liberty to do whatever one likes, but the power of doing whatever one sees ought to be done.—G. Macdonald.

Often the elements that move and mold society are the results of the sister's counsel and the mother's prayer.—E. H. Chapin.

The taste of beauty and the relish of what is decent, just and amiable, perfect the character of the gentleman and the philosopher.—Shaftesbury.

We put things in order; God does the rest. Lay an iron bar east and west; it is not an iron bar, but it is—Horace Mann.

Yonder he drives; avoid that furious beast. If he may have his just, he never cares whose expense; nor friend nor patron spares.—Horace.

There are some minds like either convex or concave mirrors, which represent objects as they receive them, as they never receive them as they are.—Joubert.

Man is an animal that can not long be left in safety without occupation; the growth of his spirit of the soul is apt to run into weeds.—Hillard.

DIED AS HE LIVED.

The machinery of the big mill stopped with a sudden and horrible jar and jerk and the workmen pulled out the crushed and bleeding form of one who was a stranger to them all.

Are you badly hurt? inquired one. I fear that I am, groaned the unknown. I'm dying.

Shall we send for your friends? Quick, tell us your name.

Oh, never mind, he answered. I am all alone in the world, and my name doesn't matter. Just say that I died in—

And a grim smile illuminated his face as he said the words. He died in—

He died in—

He died in—

He died in—

He died in—

He died in—

He died in—

PRACTICAL FARMING.

WELL-KNOWN WEED PESTS.

Professor Bailey says: "Until farmers till for tillage sake, and not to kill the weeds it is necessary that the weeds shall exist, but when farmers do till for tillage sake, then weeds will disappear with no effort of ours."

This is true to a certain extent, for there are weeds that spread and crowd into unwanted places where cultivation is not desirable. Such weeds become dangerous to meadows and pastures. It is claimed by Professor Bailey also that there are farmers who would never till the soil—no uncultivated growing crops unless forced to do so by the encroachment of weeds. No doubt this is also quite true for the majority of farmers appear to conclude cultivation means keeping down the weeds only.

A farmer was once seen heartily laughing at a market garden where was running a cultivator through the rows of a sweet corn patch that did not show a sign of weeds. The market gardener answered that cultivation keeps the soil in a healthy state and two proper cultivations is as good as a dressing of manure. Keeping the soil loose puts it in a porous condition and helps it retain moisture, lets air into the soil and enables the plant to obtain more nutriment or plant food. The meadows and pasture fields in many sections are becoming literally overrun with various weeds. Early spring shows the yellow bloom of Charlock (wild mustard), "water cross" and abundant in the growing of the grasses. Seed retain their vitality a long time and come up in the grain fields and there become a great nuisance. One of the best methods to keep it in check is to carefully cut when it comes in bloom and rake up into piles, and as soon as it is dry enough burn it.

Wild carrots, also called "Devil's Plague," is another weed that gets a strong foothold in uncultivated places. Cutting off when in bloom is not a very effective way to get rid of this plant, as laterals start out and bloom again. One of the best methods to get rid of this plant is to pull them up after soaking rains is a good way, but the plan is too tedious for large fields. The best way to get rid of them is to start. The wild carrot can certainly be classed as a very aggressive weed. It is said as many as 50,000 seeds are contained on a single plant of average size.

The ox-eye daisy has become a very dangerous pest on many farms. This pest spreads from both seed and roots and will crowd out all grasses and soon take quite complete possession of a field. Some means are not used to check its career. If farmers really knew how difficult it is to exterminate the ox-eye daisy they certainly would use extra vigilance to destroy it. It is claimed that it will, in time, rid the fields of the pest, as they appear to be quite fond of it. In fact, sheep are great destroyers of many of the most objectionable weeds that grow on the farm. It is a fact very noticeable to a keen observer that farms where sheep are kept are almost free from weeds. The dandelion is also getting to be too troublesome an intruder on many meadows and pastures. Sand drier, or horse nettle, is another pernicious pest on bottom lands. When once it becomes established it is a great sticker—in more senses than one. It soon prevents cattle from browsing in the field. The weed should be grubbed up on sight. It can be kept from spreading if cutting several times a year is resorted to, to light it. Some say it is possible until it is completely eradicated. Some farmers claim rag-weed makes good hay for sheep and that cattle will eat it. Some claim that it is a good feed for hogs, and that, when they have no choice, have been known to partake of poisonous plants. With stock where it is a case of rag-weed or nothing, they will probably eat the rag-weed. The farmer who tries to sell butter made from cows eating rag-weed will make a very serious mistake if he cares to keep his customers. To eradicate rag-weed from infested fields it will be necessary to omit from the regular rotation such crops as ripen early, and to give the time rag-weed ripens its seed. Clover fields that are infested with rag-weed should be plowed and crops that ripen early should be sown. These crops must, however, be kept cleanly cultivated until frost, for rag-weed is very persistent in maturing seed. Where it is growing in fields that are not in cultivation it should be moved down several times during the season—every time, in fact, that it is cut. The rag-weed, when cut, will form. Keep the fence corners clean, for many weed pests start from these sources and spread over the whole farm. The following are some of the weeds of the very rapid spread of weeds by the following from an authority showing the number of seeds of a single plant: Wild carrot, 50,000; dandelion, 1,200; chickweed, 2,000; cockle, 3,200; campion, 3,425; chess, 1,500; dock, 3,700; rag-weed, 4,372; groundsel, 6,000; ox-eye daisy, 9,000; yellow clover, 10,500; motherwort, 18,000; foxtail, 19,500; sow thistle, 19,900; mustard, 31,000; Canada thistle, 42,000; red poppy, 50,000; burdock, 40,000; purslane, 50,000; lamb's quarters, 85,000.

These are some of the old or well-known weeds.

STREAKY BUTTER.

Streaky and mottled butter is always caused by an uneven distribution and working in of the salt. This may be caused by a great variety of little neglects, of which we shall only mention a few of the most important.

1. If the butter is too soft and in too large granules it is very hard to get the salt distributed evenly and only by a very careful working can it be done and at the risk of making the butter greasy.

2. If part of the granules are cooled too much with ice-water these will take the salt less readily, and after standing a day will show streaks or mottles.

3. If the salt is slow in dissolving and the butter only worked once, the chances are good for streaks and mottles.

4. Salt which cakes like confectioner's sugar is very hard to distribute evenly.

5. If, when working twice, the butter is placed in a tub or large lump in a cold refrigerator, the outside of the butter will be harder than the center.

6. When working twice, the butter should be worked in the center of the lump.

7. When working twice, the butter should be worked in the center of the lump.

8. When working twice, the butter should be worked in the center of the lump.

9. When working twice, the butter should be worked in the center of the lump.

10. When working twice, the butter should be worked in the center of the lump.

11. When working twice, the butter should be worked in the center of the lump.

12. When working twice, the butter should be worked in the center of the lump.

13. When working twice, the butter should be worked in the center of the lump.

14. When working twice, the butter should be worked in the center of the lump.

15. When working twice, the butter should be worked in the center of the lump.

16. When working twice, the butter should be worked in the center of the lump.

17. When working twice, the butter should be worked in the center of the lump.

18. When working twice, the butter should be worked in the center of the lump.

19. When working twice, the butter should be worked in the center of the lump.

20. When working twice, the butter should be worked in the center of the lump.

21. When working twice, the butter should be worked in the center of the lump.

ter, and when worked there are apt to be streaks.

From the above, the cure is evident—

1. To stop churn when granules are like mustard seed or a little larger.

2. To raise the granules with water not colder than between 50 or 55 degrees, according to the season of the year, so that the granules are between 55 and 60 degrees (according to the consistency of the butter fat) when salting.

3. To sprinkle the salt evenly over the granules and stir it in.

4. To work it lightly and place pats of five or six pounds in a room of 58 or 60 degrees for two to four hours, according to solubility of the salt.

5. To work it the second time sufficiently without making it greasy. If it shows the least tendency to stop before finished, working should be stopped at once, and resumed after a couple of hours' rest in a temperature of 58 to 60 degrees.

Owing to the variation in the consistency of the butter fat (depending upon the season of the year and the temperatures can be given. We have given averages.

It is also said that it is a good thing to leave the butter at a temperature of 60 degrees for twelve hours after working, and if only one working is practiced it may be essential.

It is not white specks, but only streaks or mottles. White specks come chiefly from a wrong acid developed while ripening the cream.

A STRONG WOMAN'S FEATS.

It seems almost incredible that there is a woman living who possesses the strength of two 1,600 pounds of truck horses in her arms. Yet such is the fact. She is Mrs. Charles Blatt, of Jersey City, who is better known as "Minerva." She is undoubtedly the strongest woman in the world. She boasts of being the strongest, and stands ready to make good her assertion at any time.

Wishing to test the bold challenger's strength a series of feats were arranged for her to perform. She was willing to try anything that any strong man, not barring Sandow, has ever done, and much more. She stated that she believed herself able to counteract the strength of two heavy horses.

She was taken at her word, and such a feat was immediately arranged for. Two straps lined with soft wool and provided with rings at each end, one to attach the strap to a swing-tree and the other to be grasped by the hand opposite the arm being folded—were made.

Mrs. Blatt did not know what horses were to be pulled against until five minutes before the test. It did not matter to her, she said how strong they might be. Neither did any one else know what horses would be used.

An underling of her readiness the first formidable team of horses was stopped. It happened to be a fine team of grays attached to a heavy brewery wagon. The horses were of the animals brewery horses are, and this one happened to be an unusually handsome team. They each weighed 1,600 pounds, and were of the breed of the animals brewery horses are.

After a little persuasion the driver consented to unhitch and lend his horses for the occasion.

The horses were hitched to either arm of this, the strongest woman in the world, and then a tug of war began. Mrs. Blatt was victorious.

After a steady pull of fully a minute and a half the horses still pressed tightly to her breast. The horses had failed to pull them asunder. The only ill effects of the strain were bruises on the woman's arms where the straps pressed hardest.

The stronger horse was hitched to the right arm and the half-inch steel hook fastening the swing-tree to the horse's harness was checked so much by the strain that a cold chisel and hammer had to be used in unfastening it. No better proof of this terrible strain was possible.

But her strength did not seem to be taxed to any great degree, for she immediately professed to be rested. She insisted upon showing the great strength of her jaw by pulling against eight men, they jerking with all their might at chains at the other end of which was a leather strap which Mrs. Blatt held in her teeth.

All this was done while she was working under unfavorable circumstances. She was exposed to the hot sun, with her head unprotected, so as to facilitate the making of photographs. Besides, she had not been in training for eight months.

Another of her feats is to hold her ground with twenty men tugging at the same time. She has done this by a chair around her head with her teeth with ease. She lifts 365 pounds with the second finger of her right hand, which is an inch and a quarter broad and as hard as stone. She lifts an anvil weighing 600 pounds with her teeth and lifts 450 pounds with the middle finger of her left hand.

Mrs. Blatt is an extraordinary example of muscular development, and like most strong men, her flesh is smooth and devoid of "bunched" muscles.

She is a blond, 5 feet 7 inches tall, and has a massive frame that makes her height appear less than it really is.

Her chest is capable of tremendous expansion, and there is an air of strength and power about her that is suggestive of the "new woman."

"I have always been very strong," she said. "My father was an athlete and opposite him a very healthy woman, so I suppose my strength is to a degree inherited. When I was a little girl I delighted in tests of strength with my schoolmates, and could outlift any boy of my age."

"When I was fourteen years old I could work with ease lift a barrel of flour, and carry it up a flight of stairs. When I was fifteen I attended a circus and found that I could perform most of the feats of the strong man. When I reached school, I was possessed with a strength, I determined to develop myself as much as possible."

Following are Mrs. Blatt's measurements:

Chest, 41 1/2 inches; neck, 17 inches; forearm, 12 1/2 inches; biceps, 17 1/2 inches; waist, 33 inches; calf, 18 1/2 inches; thigh, 20 inches; weight, 227 pounds; height, 5 feet 7 inches.

ARMED ON ALL POINTS.

A man sent this answer to a book-seller who sent in his account for a book some time before delivered: "I never received the book. If I did you would not send it; I got it, I paid for it. If I didn't, I won't."

THE BABOON ARMIES OF AFRICA.—The Plan of a Battle With Wild Dogs—Organization in Bands of Wild Animals.

Evidence of the astonishing sagacity and military organizations of the African baboons increases with the recent explorations of their favorite haunts, due to the troubles in Central Africa and Abyssinia. The English, German, and Italian travellers and emissaries, who have been employed in various missions on the fringes of the Abyssinian plateau, have corroborated many stories which have hitherto been suspected to be exaggerations of fact. It now appears that their methods and discipline are far in advance of those of any other vertebrate animals, and not inferior to some of the negro tribes themselves.

The traditions of the life of these monkeys in Africa are sufficiently curious without reference to their acquired habits, though these are undoubtedly due to the dangers to which the nature of the country in which they live exposes them. The different species of baboons, which are found commonly over the whole African continent, are all by nature dwellers in the open country. They find their food on the ground; and whether this be insects or vegetables, it is usually in places which afford little shelter or protection. Though strong and well armed with teeth, they are slow animals, with little of the usual monkey agility when on the ground, and not particularly active even when climbing among rocks. In the rocky "kopjes" of the south, or the cliffs and river sides of Abyssinia and the Nile tributaries, they are safe enough. But they often abandon these entirely to invade the low country. During the Abyssinian expedition conducted by Lord Napier of Magdala they regularly camped near our cantonments on the coast, and on which the cavalry horses and transport animals were fed. When on expeditions of this kind they often leave their stronghold for days together, and the means of joint defence from enemies in the open country are then carefully organized. Their enemies when thus exposed are the leopard, the lion, and in South Africa, the Cape wild dogs. To the attack of the leopard they oppose numbers and discipline.

No encounter between the baboons and the wild dogs has been witnessed and described but their defensive operations against domesticated dogs were seen and recorded by the German naturalist, Brehm. The following account appears in the translation of his travels by Mrs. Thompson, just published: "The baboons, when on the march, crossing a valley, when the traveler's dogs, Arab greyhounds, accustomed to fight successfully with hyenas and other beasts of prey, rushed at the baboons. 'Only the females took flight; the males, on the contrary, turned to face the dogs, growled, bared their teeth, and showed their glittering teeth, and looked at their adversaries so furiously and maliciously that the dogs, usually very bold and battle hardened, shrank back.' By the time the dogs were encouraged to renew their attack the whole herd of baboons, including the males, were gathered round the dogs, and, with their mouths wide, and showed their glittering teeth, and looked at their adversaries so furiously and maliciously that the dogs, usually very bold and battle hardened, shrank back."

By the time the dogs were encouraged to renew their attack the whole herd of baboons, including the males, were gathered round the dogs, and, with their mouths wide, and showed their glittering teeth, and looked at their adversaries so furiously and maliciously that the dogs, usually very bold and battle hardened, shrank back."

By the time the dogs were encouraged to renew their attack the whole herd of baboons, including the males, were gathered round the dogs, and, with their mouths wide, and showed their glittering teeth, and looked at their adversaries so furiously and maliciously that the dogs, usually very bold and battle hardened, shrank back."

ASTONISHING SAGACITY.

FIGHTING ORGANIZATIONS AMONG THE DUMB ANIMALS.

The Baboon Armies of Africa.—The Plan of a Battle With Wild Dogs—Organization in Bands of Wild Animals.

Evidence of the astonishing sagacity and military organizations of the African baboons increases with the recent explorations of their favorite haunts, due to the troubles in Central Africa and Abyssinia. The English, German, and Italian travellers and emissaries, who have been employed in various missions on the fringes of the Abyssinian plateau, have corroborated many stories which have hitherto been suspected to be exaggerations of fact. It now appears that their methods and discipline are far in advance of those of any other vertebrate animals, and not inferior to some of the negro tribes themselves.

The traditions of the life of these monkeys in Africa are sufficiently curious without reference to their acquired habits, though these are undoubtedly due to the dangers to which the nature of the country in which they live exposes them. The different species of baboons, which are found commonly over the whole African continent, are all by nature dwellers in the open country. They find their food on the ground; and whether this be insects or vegetables, it is usually in places which afford little shelter or protection. Though strong and well armed with teeth, they are slow animals, with little of the usual monkey agility when on the ground, and not particularly active even when climbing among rocks. In the rocky "kopjes" of the south, or the cliffs and river sides of Abyssinia and the Nile tributaries, they are safe enough. But they often abandon these entirely to invade the low country. During the Abyssinian expedition conducted by Lord Napier of Magdala they regularly camped near our cantonments on the coast, and on which the cavalry horses and transport animals were fed. When on expeditions of this kind they often leave their stronghold for days together, and the means of joint defence from enemies in the open country are then carefully organized. Their enemies when thus exposed are the leopard, the lion, and in South Africa, the Cape wild dogs. To the attack of the leopard they oppose numbers and discipline.

No encounter between the baboons and the wild dogs has been witnessed and described but their defensive operations against domesticated dogs were seen and recorded by the German naturalist, Brehm. The following account appears in the translation of his travels by Mrs. Thompson, just published: "The baboons, when on the march, crossing a valley, when the traveler's dogs, Arab greyhounds, accustomed to fight successfully with hyenas and other beasts of prey, rushed at the baboons. 'Only the females took flight; the males, on the contrary, turned to face the dogs, growled, bared their teeth, and showed their glittering teeth, and looked at their adversaries so furiously and maliciously that the dogs, usually very bold and battle hardened, shrank back.' By the time the dogs were encouraged to renew their attack the whole herd of baboons, including the males, were gathered round the dogs, and, with their mouths wide, and showed their glittering teeth, and looked at their adversaries so furiously and maliciously that the dogs, usually very bold and battle hardened, shrank back."

By the time the dogs were encouraged to renew their attack the whole herd of baboons, including the males, were gathered round the dogs, and, with their mouths wide, and showed their glittering teeth, and looked at their adversaries so furiously and maliciously that the dogs, usually very bold and battle hardened, shrank back."

By the time the dogs were encouraged to renew their attack the whole herd of baboons, including the males, were gathered round the dogs, and, with their mouths wide, and showed their glittering teeth, and looked at their adversaries so furiously and maliciously that the dogs, usually very bold and battle hardened, shrank back."

By the time the dogs were encouraged to renew their attack the whole herd of baboons, including the males, were gathered round the dogs, and, with their mouths wide, and showed their glittering teeth, and looked at their adversaries so furiously and maliciously that the dogs, usually very bold and battle hardened, shrank back."

By the time the dogs were encouraged to renew their attack the whole herd of baboons, including the males, were gathered round the dogs, and, with their mouths wide, and showed their glittering teeth, and looked at their adversaries so furiously and maliciously that the dogs, usually very bold and battle hardened, shrank back."

By the time the dogs were encouraged to renew their attack the whole herd of baboons, including the males, were gathered round the dogs, and, with their mouths wide, and showed their glittering teeth, and looked at their adversaries so furiously and maliciously that the dogs, usually very bold and battle hardened, shrank back."

By the time the dogs were encouraged to renew their attack the whole herd of baboons, including the males, were gathered round the dogs, and, with their mouths wide, and showed their glittering teeth, and looked at their adversaries so furiously and maliciously that the dogs, usually very bold and battle hardened, shrank back."

By the time the dogs were encouraged to renew their attack the whole herd of baboons, including the males, were gathered round the dogs, and, with their mouths wide, and showed their glittering teeth, and looked at their adversaries so furiously and maliciously that the dogs, usually very bold and battle hardened, shrank back."

By the time the dogs were encouraged to renew their attack the whole herd of baboons, including the males, were gathered round the dogs, and, with their mouths wide, and showed their glittering teeth, and looked at their adversaries so furiously and maliciously that the dogs, usually very bold and battle hardened, shrank back."

By the time the dogs were encouraged to renew their attack the whole herd of baboons, including the males, were gathered round the dogs, and, with their mouths wide, and showed their glittering teeth, and looked at their adversaries so furiously and maliciously that the dogs, usually very bold and battle hardened, shrank back."

By the time the dogs were encouraged to renew their attack the whole herd of baboons, including the males, were gathered round the dogs, and, with their mouths wide, and showed their glittering teeth, and looked at their adversaries so furiously and maliciously that the dogs, usually very bold and battle hardened, shrank back."

By the time the dogs were encouraged to renew their attack the whole herd of baboons, including the males, were gathered round the dogs, and, with their mouths wide, and showed their glittering teeth, and looked at their adversaries so furiously and maliciously that the dogs, usually very bold and battle hardened, shrank back."

By the time the dogs were encouraged to renew their attack the whole herd of baboons, including the males, were gathered round the dogs, and, with their mouths wide, and showed their glittering teeth, and looked at their adversaries so furiously and maliciously that the dogs, usually very bold and battle hardened, shrank back."

By the time the dogs were encouraged to renew their attack the whole herd of baboons, including the males, were gathered round the dogs, and, with their mouths wide, and showed their glittering teeth, and looked at their adversaries so furiously and maliciously that the dogs, usually very bold and battle hardened, shrank back."

By the time the dogs were encouraged to renew their attack the whole herd of baboons, including the males, were gathered round the dogs, and, with their mouths wide, and showed their glittering teeth, and looked at their adversaries so furiously and maliciously that the dogs, usually very bold and battle hardened, shrank back."

By the time the dogs were encouraged to renew their attack the whole herd of baboons, including the males, were gathered round the dogs, and, with their mouths wide, and showed their glittering teeth, and looked at their adversaries so furiously and maliciously that the dogs, usually very bold and battle hardened, shrank back."

By the time the dogs were encouraged to renew their attack the whole herd of baboons, including the males, were gathered round the dogs, and, with their mouths wide, and showed their glittering teeth, and looked at their adversaries so furiously and maliciously that the dogs, usually very bold and battle hardened, shrank back."

By the time the dogs were encouraged to renew their attack the whole herd of baboons, including the males, were gathered round the dogs, and, with their mouths wide, and showed their glittering teeth, and looked at their adversaries so furiously and maliciously that the dogs, usually very bold and battle hardened, shrank back."

By the time the dogs were encouraged to renew their attack the whole herd of baboons, including the males, were gathered round the dogs, and, with their mouths wide, and showed their glittering teeth, and looked at their adversaries so furiously and maliciously that the dogs, usually very bold and battle hardened, shrank back."

By the time the dogs were encouraged to renew their attack the whole herd of baboons, including the males, were gathered round the dogs, and, with their mouths wide, and showed their glittering teeth, and looked at their adversaries so furiously and maliciously that the dogs, usually very bold and battle hardened, shrank back."

By the time the dogs were encouraged to renew their attack the whole herd of baboons, including the males, were gathered round the dogs, and, with their mouths wide, and showed their glittering teeth, and looked at their adversaries so furiously and maliciously that the dogs, usually very bold and battle hardened, shrank back."

By the time the dogs were encouraged to renew their attack the whole herd of baboons, including the males, were gathered round the dogs, and, with their mouths wide, and showed their glittering teeth, and looked at their adversaries so furiously and maliciously that the dogs, usually very bold and battle hardened, shrank back."

By the time the dogs were encouraged to renew their attack the whole herd of baboons, including the males, were gathered round the dogs, and, with their mouths wide, and showed their glittering teeth, and looked at their adversaries so furiously and maliciously that the dogs, usually very bold and battle hardened, shrank back."

By the time the dogs were encouraged to renew their attack the whole herd of baboons, including the males, were gathered round the dogs, and, with their mouths wide, and showed their glittering teeth, and looked at their adversaries so furiously and maliciously that the dogs, usually very bold and battle hardened, shrank back."

By the time the dogs were encouraged to renew their attack the whole herd of baboons, including the males, were gathered round the dogs, and, with their mouths wide, and showed their glittering teeth, and looked at their adversaries so furiously and maliciously that the dogs, usually very bold and battle hardened, shrank back."

By the time the dogs were encouraged to renew their attack the whole herd of baboons, including the males, were gathered round the dogs, and, with their mouths wide, and showed their glittering teeth, and looked at their adversaries so furiously and maliciously that the dogs, usually very bold and battle hardened, shrank back."

By the time the dogs were encouraged to renew their attack the whole herd of baboons, including the males, were gathered round the dogs, and, with their mouths wide, and showed their glittering teeth, and looked at their adversaries so furiously and maliciously that the dogs, usually very bold and battle hardened, shrank back."

By the

